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SUBJECT Status Report on Eisenhüttenkombinat West, Calbe

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PLACE
ACQUIRED

DATE OF INFO.

NOT CIRCULATE

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

1. On 2 January 1952, an inspection commission visited the newly constructed iron and steel plant at Calbe to determine whether approval for operation should be granted. After careful inspection and analysis of daily loads and capacities, approval was granted for starting the following operations on the dates indicated:
 - a. Wood drying fire to be set in the blast furnace* after the completion of the pipes (Feldrohre) - 4 January 1952.
 - b. Heating the Cowper after the completion of the cupola (Kuppel) and the drying process - 7 January 1952.
 - c. Trial run of the disintegrator with gas load - 3 January 1952.
 - d. Bellows - immediately.
2. The commission was scheduled to meet again on 15 January 1952 to reinspect this equipment and to determine when the rest of the plant could be put into operation.
3. Below is an analysis prepared by the commission of the status of all plant equipment as of 2 January 1952.
 - a. Conveyor belts and blast furnace charges.

Furnace I needs the following amount of ores and fluxes daily:

Coke.....	135 tons
Ore and SM slag...	190 tons
Limestone.....	120 tons
Scrap metal.....	15 tons
Total	460 tons.

Of this amount 310 tons (ore and limestone) are carried on the ore conveyor belt and 150 tons (coke and scrap) are carried on the coke

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conveyor belt. Furnace II has a 25 per cent greater capacity than furnace I, thus making the total daily conveyor belt loads 700 tons for the ore belt and 340 tons for the coke belt. The conveyor belts currently under construction will be able to handle this daily load. At the present time the loading of the conveyor belts is to be handled by portable conveyor belts; arrangements will have to be made for the simultaneous dumping of ore and fluxes from carts onto a permanent conveyor feeding system. The suspension cableways and charges can handle the above loads.

b. Furnace and fittings.

The furnace is ready and a wood drying fire may be started on 4 January 1952.

c. Cowper and fittings.

The commission observed that the walling-in of the Cowper cupola had not been completed. The deadline was not achieved, and the process will not be finished until 4 January 1952. The gradual heating of the Cowper will only be approved after the electric heaters have warmed the inside of the cupola to a temperature of 100° C. This should be on 7 January 1952.

d. Blast furnace foundations.

The commission noted cracks in the foundations of furnace I. The commission recommended that a separate investigating committee be established to investigate the cause of these cracks and those which occurred at Eisenhüttenkombinat Ost. The commission recommended that the foundations of furnace II be banded and that the water gutter be lined with sheet metal.

e. Bellows.

The bellows were examined and found to be in order.

f. Gas purification system.

The commission had certain reservations about starting the disintegrator and the exhaustor simultaneously without any automatic pressure control devices, lest a sudden lowering of the pressure cause an intake of air. The commission therefore recommended that only the disintegrator be operated at the present time and that the pressure gauge should be observed at all times and the manual controls be used to reduce the danger of lowered pressure. An automatic pressure control device would have to be installed (either similar to that in Fürstenberg or like the one in Mansfeld) before full operation can be approved.

g. Electric equipment and wiring.

The motor of the disintegrator is rated at 5,000 volts, but can also be operated at 6,000 volts. The load capacity of the wiring system is 6,400 volts. When the three new motors on order arrive from Litzkondorf a re-assessment of the loads and capacity will have to be undertaken.

h. Power supply.

The commission has satisfied itself that there is adequate power to charge both furnaces.

i. Gas supply.

When both furnaces are functioning, there will be an adequate supply of gas for the Cowpers. However, an auxiliary oil heater for the Cowpers must be available, in case one of the furnaces is temporarily shut down.

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j. Water supply.

There is adequate water supply for the two furnaces (300 cubic meters/hour) and for the gas purification system (150 cubic meters/hour).

k. Utilization of the slag.

Until the granulating process has been set up, there is adequate means of removing the slag by conveyor dump carts even when both furnaces are working simultaneously.

25X1A *  Comment: The report does not indicate which of the two furnaces is meant.

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